

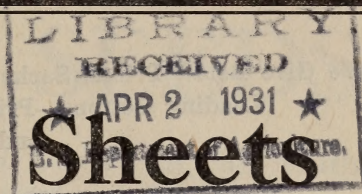
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COTTON SEED DEPARTMENT

Advance Sheets



FROM

N. L. Willet Seed Catalogue

1909

Augusta, Georgia

We are the Largest Cotton Planting Seed
Dealers in the World

AUGUSTA, GA., November 15th, 1908

Buy COTTON SEED Now While They Are Cheap

We Give Below Prices, Sacked F. O. B. Augusta, Georgia, for Some
Leading Cottons—Prices Subject to Stock on Hand
and Revocation.

Contract Now for November and December Shipment.

TOOLE COTTON—Car Lots, 1,000 bushels, at 50c per bushel; 100 bushels at 70c per bushel.

KING'S COTTON, MOSS' IMPD., POOR LAND, PETERKIN—Car Lots, straight or assorted, 1,000 bushels, at 55c per bushel; 100 bushels at 75c per bushel.

MEBANE'S TRIUMPH, RUSSELL, COOK'S BIG BOLL, TRUITT—Car Lots, 1,000 bushels, at 60c per bushel; 100 bushels at 80c per bushel.

Read our First Page Advance Sheets and see how we handle our Cotton Seeds.

Wire for prices for specified amounts on Cottons not priced in car and 100 bushels lots.

WE WILL GET LOWEST FREIGHT RATES ALWAYS.

SOME SEED SPECIALTIES

COW PEAS—All kinds. Let us sell you a car this winter.

VETCHES—We are the largest importers in the South. Write for our Vetch Circular, which shows how to grow Cotton after Vetches—two crops in one year and one of them a leguminous hay crop.

Cotton Marking and Shipping Materials

As an adjunct to our Cotton Seeds, we sell Cotton Marking and Branding Ink (Five Colors); Cotton Bale Tags; Stencils; Cotton Marking Brushes; Cotton Branding Brushes. Write for circular.

GEORGIA COTTON SEEDS

The Leading Types of Cotton Grown in the South To-Day and Descriptions of Each

(Written by N. L. Willet, of N. L. Willet
Seed Company, of Augusta, Ga.)

COTTON IN THE SOUTH.

The South Stands Between the World and Nakedness.

The cotton plant of our fathers scarcely had a name. Even the young of this generation can remember the time when the advent of David Dickson and Simpson cotton gave a beginning to cotton breeding. Today there are hundreds of types. The cotton plant of the past was large and limby and if it had seven of eight bolls per plant the owner was content. Today a plant numbers its bolls by the hundreds. The ordinary type of the old cottons had three locks to the boll, then came four, then came five, and today six locks are being bred. In the past one boll to the joint was the maximum; then came cottons showing two bolls to the joint, and one type is being bred today which will give largely to the joint three bolls. In the old times if a cotton thirdd itself at the gin, it did well; today we have types that turn out 43 to 45 pounds of lint to the 100 pounds of seed cotton.

FIFTY COTTON TYPES LISTED—We list below Fifty Cottons, which is more than any house dealing in Cotton seeds in the world lists. Wire collect, for prices in car lots (1,000 bushels).

LARGEST COTTON CATALOGUE—This is the largest cotton catalogue ever before published.

COTTONS NOT LISTED—Write us concerning any cottons unlisted that you want. We are in close touch with all originators, and will get the cotton for you.

COTTON PLANTING SEED—(See Cut)—We are the largest dealers in the world of cotton seed for planting purposes. We sell more cotton planting seeds than any house in the world—selling them for American use and for foreign exportation. The various European and South American governments, engaged in exploiting cotton growing in remote districts, have continuously and for years come to us for seeds in large amounts.

Augusta is the South Atlantic cotton center; has four large cotton compresses; a large number of private cotton warehouses, and two of the finest and largest bonded cotton warehouses, with latest improvements, in the world. Augusta has more cotton mills than any city in the South. Usually cotton lint brings a higher price here than in any city in the South, and for long periods in

the year it has an equal price to the New York markets.

QUALITY OF OUR COTTON SEEDS—

Wherever is the best habit at of a given cotton, whether Georgia, North Carolina or Mississippi, there we go for the seed. We buy of originators, or from scientific growers from seed bought of originators, in car lots.

BONDED WAREHOUSE STORAGE—Our cotton seeds are stored in an Augusta Bonded Warehouse. We brand our cotton bags. Each car, as it comes in, is stored; kept at all times wholly separate to itself; keeping conspicuous the grower's name and type; no errors in shipping can occur.

OUR COTTON PLANT CUTS—Our cuts are not misleading abnormal pictures made from plants on highly fertilized land, but are the normal plants on average land.



Cotton Planting Seed.

COTTON SEED FOR BOLL WEEVIL STATES—Augusta is the best habitat for the growing of the cotton plant; therefore Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, on this account, and all boll weevil States should come each year to us for seed. We have supplied for fifteen years the United States government, the various Southern Experiment Stations, and the various foreign governments engaged in exploiting cotton, with their seed. We sell sacked, 30 pounds to the bushel; 1,000 bushels to the car.

The four leading cottons for boll weevil States are Kings Early, Mebane's Big Boll Triumph, Rowden Big Boll Early and Toole Prolific. See descriptions below.

COTTON SEED INDEX—We list first the small and medium boll cottons, beginning at Toole; then the big bolls, beginning with Dongola; then upland long staples, with Allen's Silk first, and last Sea Island.

COTTON SEED GERMINATION TEST—A test for germination is to cut the seed with knife and examine and taste kernel; if same is yellowish gray and tastes mealy and oily seed are good.

COTTON SEED FREIGHT RATES—Our Mr. Willet induced the Georgia Railroad Commission, in 1906, to reduce rates in Georgia on "Planting Cotton Seed," car lots, to nearly half their former rates. Therefore give him your cotton seed trade.

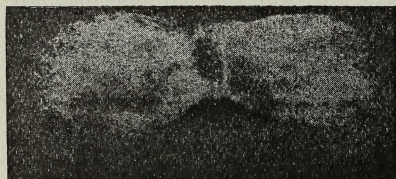
FREIGHT RATES COTTON SEED Not Guaranteed.

Freight, less than car, Augusta to Texas Common Points, \$1.10 per 100, or 33 cents a bushel, and to New Orleans, Memphis and Vicksburg, 40 cents per 100 pounds, or 12 cents a bushel. Car Lots (80,000 lbs.) Augusta to Mississippi River Points, 24 cents per 100 pounds, or 7 2-10 cents a bushel.

We will gladly get freight rates for you to any point.

COTTON CULTURE—Break 8 to 10 inches deep with two-horse plow, and harrow with smoothing harrow; plant with cotton planter; rows 3½ feet to 4 feet apart. Chop out, when cotton, is up, spacing in rows 16 to 20 inches apart in the drill—1 or 2 plants to the hill, according to the land. Give wide spacing to long staples. Cultivate with cultivator, shallow and level, about every 10 days, breaking crust and leaving a dust mulch to retard loss of moisture. Do not disturb roots.

SMALL AND MEDIUM BOLL COTTONS.



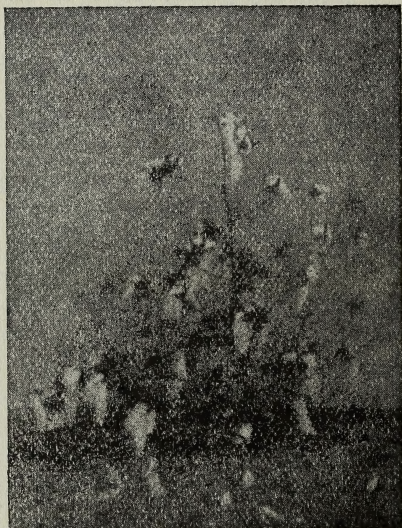
Short Staple Lint.

TOOLE COTTON—(Short Staple)—Of the King type, low bush; shapely height 4.73 feet; plant close; 87 bolls to 1 lb. seed cotton. Bolls small. Pre-eminently the Prolific Cotton for the South. At recent test Alabama Experiment Station of 32 varieties Toole stood first; stood first Georgia Experiment Station 1906; first at South Carolina Experiment Station 1906. Three gin tests showed 40 per cent. at gin. Large amounts sold in Texas for planting after Irish potatoes and other spring crops. Texas reports it does not shed with them as badly as others. 1250 pounds gins out a bale of 505 to 510 pounds. A friend at Augusta ginned out by November 1, 1907, 80 bales 500 lbs. each on 80 acres. Our cut shows stalk 75 bolls all open October 10—other stalks partially open showed over 200 bolls. (See cut). Alabama Experiment Station reports 81 per cent. picked in field by September 7th—only a few days later than King's. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches in row and 2 stalks to hill. Originated some half dozen years ago at Augusta. Today four-fifths of our best planters in this county grow nothing else, and it is scattered from North Carolina to Texas. A cross between King and Peterkin—has good qualities of both—far earlier

than Peterkin, taller and larger than King and bigger balled. On rich land three large limbs near roots parallel with the ground. Magnificently productive. Comes early and holds on fruiting till late. Fine results on poor land. Stands drought and negro usage. Gins about 42 to 43 per cent. No other cotton so prolific in field or at gin.

It is earlier than Peterkin, and has somewhat bigger boll. It is shy on foliage, this scarcity of leaves that make shadow being largely in its favor. The seed, small to medium, is green-white with several per cent. of black seed. The per cent. of hull is perhaps the smallest of all cottons—a decrease in hulls meaning usually an increase in lint. This cotton deserves the widest adoption in the South. Many double joints are found in this cotton. It is far easier to pick than Peterkin. There are numerous instances of producing three bales to the acre of Toole cotton. Stands at head of all cottons at Augusta.

We are furnishing this year a large number of car loads of Toole cotton seed to the various United States Agricultural Experimental Stations in the Southwest, because, as they say, Toole is not only early, but it is exceedingly prolific; and is especially valuable on the rich bottom lands of the Southwest because the stalk of Toole does not grow too large as do other varieties, and because, too, Toole is shy in the matter of foliage, therefore letting in the larger amount of sunlight. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels at \$1.00; 10 at 90 cents; 25 to 50 at 85 cents; 100 at 80 cents.

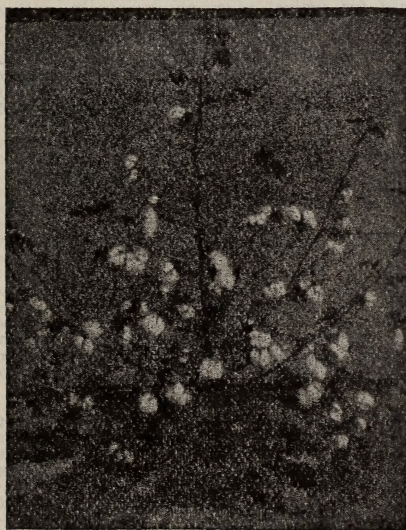


Toole Cotton.

KING'S COTTON SEED—(Short Staple)—Syn. "Sugar Loaf"—Tolerably small stalk, with spreading limbs, pyramid shape. The earliest cotton in United States. Habitat is highlands of North Carolina, the altitude and latitude making quick, early maturing season. 103 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. About 38½ pounds lint to 100 pounds seed cotton. North Carolina growers report 40 per cent.; 82 per cent. open by September 1. Averages about 3 feet high. We ship some

years as much as 30 cars into Texas. King's opens in Texas, July 15; in Georgia, several weeks later. Prolific—the writer makes 1½ bales per acre. Boll is medium; seed, very small and green-white. Often makes a second and fine top crop. Invaluable for planting after wheat, oats and beardless barley, and Irish potatoes are off the ground. It is particularly a 90-day cotton. Wherever a short growing season is a necessity, King's is above all others. The salvation of Texas and Louisiana in the Mexican boll weevil district. King's makes its crop before boll weevils have become (through their cycles) numerous. Texas and other States should come here every year henceforth for these and other seed in preference to weevil infested seed. The old name of this cotton in its North Carolina home was and is "Sugar Loaf," named thus on account of its pyramid shape, and with about 20 per cent. of the blooms showing red spots on them. This is the King's as is annually sold today. Our North Carolina grower has bred this cotton so as to often show 75 to 80 per cent. blooms, per stalk, with red spot on them. The most perfect King's cotton today sold.

We offer this North Carolina stock f.o.b. Augusta: 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 at \$1.00; 25 at 90c. Will price car lots as wanted, either f.o.b. Augusta, or North Carolina.



King's Cotton.

SIMPKINS EARLY PROLIFIC COTTON—(Short Staple)—The originator, in North Carolina, writes of it as follows:

"Resembles the King's, but is earlier by ten days, and bolls are larger and it gives much larger yields both in field and at the gin. The superiority of this cotton over all others, consists in its extreme earliness and heavy fruiting; has long limbs, which come out at the ground; has close joints and small seed, and yields 40 per cent. lint at the gin. This cotton received first premium at North Carolina State Fair 1905, 1906 and 1907 for best stalk, best seed, best yield per acre, and best bolls." He also adds that one grower in Louisiana, who planted 1,200 acres in it, was so pleased that he sold

about 7,000 bushels of this Carolina seed; while this grower lived in a completely infected boll weevil district, yet he made 509 pounds lint per acre with Simpkins and made only 200 pounds with some later cotton; his Simpkins was planted April 1st and April 15th, and yet the planter says that in 95 days from planting his cotton plants were full of fruit. We offer this North Carolina stock f.o.b. Augusta: 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.00; 25 at 90 cents, and 100 at 80 cents. Will price car lots as wanted, either f.o.b. Augusta or North Carolina.

MOSS' IMPROVED—(Short Staple)—(Syn. "Moss" Imp. Peterkin)—Originated several years ago in South Carolina. Medium boll, small seed, with high percentage of lint yield. Resembles Peterkin. Height, 3 feet 8-10. Stood first Georgia Experiment Station 1902, third ditto 1899 and 1900. Eighty-three bolls make one pound seed cotton. Yields 44.9 pounds of lint in 100 pounds seed cotton, as per Georgia Experimental report. Few, if any, naked seed, medium late. Old Peterkin growers now mostly use Moss' today. Moss' being an improvement. Stands storms; do not blow out; limby like Peterkin. Fruits closely, 1,400 pounds often making 500 to 550 pounds of lint. Not quite so large a stalk as Peterkin. A continuous and late bearer (makes second or top crop. A great addition to cotton world and to Peterkin type cotton. Georgia Experiment Station says of Moss' Improved: "Seeds smallest of all; green 4 per cent.; naked 2 per cent.; percentage of lint, highest of all; bolls quite small; an excellent variety. There are few cottons in the United States today so good as Moss' Improved Peterkin."

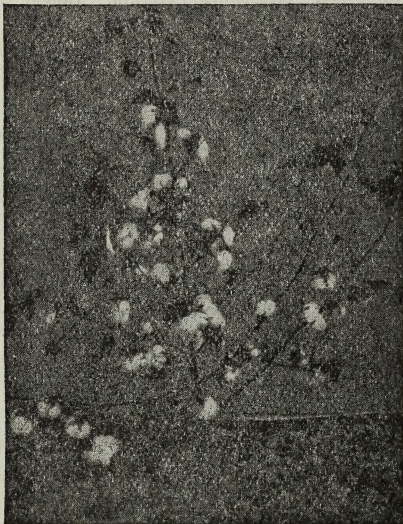
1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10, at \$1.00; 25 at 90 cents.

PETERKIN—(Short Staple)—An old type of South Carolina cotton. Branching, open-growing and prolific. Of late years a large percentage of Peterkin seed have slipped their lint and are smooth, bare and black. The yield of lint is about 40 per cent. at the gin. Peterkin fruits the whole season until late in the fall, its long roots going down deep; a partially dry season does not affect the crop. It is a tough, hardy and limby cotton, good for hard negro usage on poor and dry lands. It is often called "Negro Cotton" because it endures hard usage. Out of 38 cottons it ranked, in 1904, at the Georgia Experimental Station, as the most valuable. It is classed among the late cottons, and has a medium boll, 76 seed making 1 pound seed cotton. Bolls pointed. The average height is about 4 feet. It invariably has several large limbs that branch widely out just above the ground, and this cotton, therefore, requires plenty of rooms. Seed are small; some with brownish fuzz, others black and lintless—as much as 35 to 50 per cent. At Alabama Experiment Station, in ten years' test, it stood second, fifth, first, seventh, eighth, third, fourth, first, twelfth and sixth. No other variety tested for so long a period has proved so productive.

Prices—1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.00; 25, at 95 cents, and 50 to 100, at 90 cents.

HAWKINS—(Short Staple)—(See Cut)—Originated in Georgia. Semi-cluster variety. 35 per cent. out by September 1. Medium boll—77 weighing a pound; average stalk three feet high, three large limbs at the bottom. It is a tall grower. Has a long tap root, resisting drought; small seed, some light gray, some green, 35 to 40 per cent.

This is an old established, most desirable cotton, well adapted to all soils. Yield at Georgia Experiment Station 2,105 pounds cotton in the seed per acre, or 675 pounds of lint; 5,636 seed make one pound of cotton seed. It was distributed many years by the United States government in their free seeds. The general average in the various "points" in cotton in Hawkins is high. The Georgia Experiment Station in one report makes Hawkins, out of fifteen cottons tested, second in earliest, third in value of total product of lint and seed. Alabama Experiment Station reports Hawkins a standard semi-cluster variety, prolific, good shape. Seed are fuzzy, brownish. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.00; 25 to 50 bushels, at 90 cents.



Hawkins Cotton.

DILLON WILT-RESISTANT COTTON—(Short Staple)—(See Farmers' Bulletin No. 333, Agricultural Department, Washington)—This is the latest and best of the Wilt-Resistant Cottons. Developed by the United States Agricultural Department. We copy from the above bulletin: "The improved strain sent out in 1908 has been named Dillon. A technical description follows:

"Plant tall, erect, wilt resistant, productive, often with one, two, or three large basal branches. Fruiting limbs reduced to clusters of bolls close to the main stalk. Leaves medium size; bolls of medium size, 80 being required to yield 1 pound of seed cotton. Bolls erect, seed small, average weight of 100 seeds 9 grams, covered with close, brownish green fuzz. Staple medium to short, 7-8 to 1 inch, white, straight, percentage of lint to seed cotton 37.

"This difficulty in picking is counterbalanced in part by the stormproof quality, as Dillon has held all its cotton through storms that have blown to the ground all cotton open on other varieties, and cluster cotton is harder to pick than a big boll cotton.

"Those who object to its faults should not lose sight of the fact that even on land not infected by wilt Dillon has been proved to rank high in productiveness, and on infected

land it will yield many times as much as nonresistant kinds. A field in South Carolina where cotton had previously been a complete failure from wilt, even when highly fertilized and intensively cultivated, yielded 1½ bales to the acre of Dillon cotton in 1907."

Our seeds direct from the Agricultural Department grower. Prices, 1 bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels, at \$2.00, and 10 bushels, at \$1.85.

BROWN SEED PETERKIN—The same largely as Peterkin Improved, except that the smooth bare seed of Peterkin are eliminated and color of seed are brown. This newer cotton has a host of friends who love the Peterkin types, but do not wish naked seeds. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 at \$1.10; 10 at \$1.00; 25 to 50, at 90 cents.

HARDIN COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in Georgia several years since. So far as I know it has not been largely tested at experiment stations. The originator has introduced it by exhibiting it at fairs and on the streets in city by personally showing several stalks, which he carried around by hand. It creates a sensation wherever shown. The whole stalk seems to be literally a big, white, open, fluffy boll. The bolls are exceedingly wide and scarcely show the locks at all. The originator, in his exhibitions, has had for several years no trouble in getting \$3.00 a bushel wherever he has shown his stalks. Medium boll—77 to 1 pound. Medium to tall size, short limbs up to top—2 larger limbs at bottom. Grows trim, straight up, no surplus foliage. Plant close in drill and as to rows. Medium size seed; seed white, some brownish, some greenish, some black. Very prolific. We grew this on writer's farm in 1905, planting May 20th; matured a heavier first crop than other varieties and made a big top crop—1¾ bales to acre—not extra land. Many of the largest and most extensive scientific planters in this county, after testing Hardin in 1905, planted it exclusively in 1906, making 1½ bales to acre in this 60 per cent. poor crop year. The top stalk above limbs fruits heavily to the apex or plant top, a most remarkable sight and altogether original to Hardin. This cotton largely exploited and sold at high prices. (\$3.00 a bushel by exploiter.) Our stock is of finest. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels for \$5.50; 10 bushels, \$10.00.

EXCELSIOR PROLIFIC COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in South Carolina. Short limbs, bearing bolls of high percentage. Plant is fairly tall; is quite shapely and few fields of cotton present a handsomer appearance than Excelsior fields. Has ranked first, and then second, at the North Carolina Experiment Station, yielding 1,761 and then 1,757 pounds of cotton seed to the acre. Ranked first also at Clemson College, S. C., first at the Arkansas Experiment Station, and won a gold medal at the Charleston Exposition. Seventy-seven bolls make 1 pound of seed cotton. It has a long tap root; withstands droughts; fruits closely. A cut of limb before me, nine inches long, shows 13 open bolls. Some of the seed are naked and black, the remainder are mixed gray-brown and green, fuzzy. It is medium late. Alabama Experiment Station reports 38.1 at the gin. Bolls are 95 to the pound. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.00; 25 bushels, at 95 cents; 50 bushels, at 90 cents.

BATES; BATES' VICTORY; BATES' BROWN SEED—This cotton is known by all of these names. It originated in South Carolina. It yields 42 to 46 per cent. of lint at

the gin per 100 pounds of seed cotton. It is of the Peterkin type. It was exhibited at the Paris Exposition. One stalk at the Augusta Exposition in 1891, in the writer's possession, showed 681 open, well-developed bolls on it. It is a late cotton. It takes over 100 bolls to make one pound of seed cotton. The cotton has been experimented with but little at the various Experiment Stations, but it is in large use in the Augusta territory. The stalk is compact and the branching limbs grow close together, up and down on the main stem all the way around. The bolls are close together on the limbs. It is prolific; not subject to dry forms; staple is coarse and wiry. The seed is round and perhaps the smallest of any known variety—weighing only a little over a grain per seed. It usually takes 6,250 seed to weigh one pound. The color of the seed is a dusty brownish-green, with an occasional black seed. It does not open prematurely. It has little trash on the bolls; picks easily and clean of trash. Lint does not blow out by rains and winds and sits in a stiff, fluffy, clump on top of the bolls, which mostly stand upward instead of downward on the stalk. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.00; 25 bushels, at 95 cents; 50 bushels, at 90 cents.

LAYTON COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in South Carolina. This cotton has about 40 per cent. lint. Medium to small size bolls; 85 bolls to 1 pound of seed cotton, and while it belongs to Peterkin group very few black seed are seen. Seed are brown or brownish-white, some greenish-white. Usually five locked. Medium in maturity. At Alabama Experiment station one of the most productive of the Peterkin type; ranked first and second in 1904, 1905 and 1906; 221 pounds out by August 9th. Plant 3.82 feet high. Georgia Experiment Station 1905 ranked third out of thirty. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, \$1.00; 25 bushels, at 90 cents.



Willet's Red Leaf.

WILLET'S RED LEAF COTTON—(See Cut)—A medium big boll. It is classified among the short staples, though it has extra staple—something like one inch long. Lint rough and strong and stiff. A field presents the most beautiful sight of all cotton fields, and one not to be forgotten. Its beautiful characteristic is that every leaf and limb presents the color of deep maroon, the leaves being about the same color as the Coleus leaves; and the bloom instead of being white in the beginning, as are the other cottons, and then turning into red, are red at the very beginning. These remarkable facts differentiate this cotton from the other cottons. Origin is unknown. A remarkable characteristic of this cotton is for the past six years about Augusta that it has never yet been found subject to rust in any way, nor does it suffer from August deterioration. It seems to be the most resistant cotton known. It is resistant to drought; it will stand more cold than other cottons, and is not killed by frosts later in the season like other cottons, and it is partially resistant to root wilt. It is a peculiarly sturdy resistant cotton plant type. The stalk is branching and tall. At the Georgia Experiment Station one year, out of 26 tested types of cotton, this was the tallest of all. The limbs curve upward. Stalk is well fruited, making usually $1\frac{1}{4}$ bales to the acre. Many bolls have five locks. Seeds are quite small and green. The lint somewhat resembles wool. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25.

BROADWELL'S DOUBLE-JOINTED COTTON—Originated in Georgia. Bolls medium; seed small; early; limbs under and close to ground. It is pretty well agreed that the finest exhibition of cotton seed plants ever seen at a fair was that in Atlanta, at the Georgia Exposition, of Broadwell's Double-Jointed Cotton, in 1905. The exposition was truly sensational. One stalk at the exhibition showed six hundred and fifteen bolls, and there were hundreds of bolls at the exhibition showing very close on to this amount. Much of this cotton, too, is five locked. The cotton is double-jointed—that is, where one boll stem originates usually there are two in this cotton. The originator has a certificate from his gin company, showing that he gathered in 1905 over 12 bales of 409 pounds each from 4 acres. The originator expected to gather 13 bales off his 4 acres in 1906. Seed sells by originator 50 cents a pound, or \$1.50 a peck. Very early; has the King cotton red spot in bloom. The originator (who gets \$3.50 a bushel for the seed) writes: "This cotton was awarded the first prize in the Georgia State Fair for the three past years, 1905, 1906 and 1907. I claim that this cotton will yield more to the acre than any other cotton. I have averaged three bales to the acre on my entire crop. I have been improving this cotton for the past six years, my object being from the start to make two bolls grow where one has been growing heretofore. The limbs grow in pairs from main stalk, and two bolls grow side by side on limb, as shown in cut." We offer it at 75 cents per peck; \$1.50 a bushel; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25; 25 at \$1.00, and 50 at 90 cents.

POOR LAND COTTON—This is the favorite cotton with Georgia's largest farmer—possibly the lagrest cotton farmer in America. He believes it to be one of the best varieties of cotton grown. It is called Poor Land because of its productiveness on poor lands, and on lands that do not receive much encouragement from owners. In yields the magnificent amount of 42 per cent. lint, which

places it in the category of remarkable cottons. The seed are small, and the bolls are small. The bolls open very wide and are easily picked. It is a medium cotton in height; not so tall as Peterkin. On good land 3 or 4 larger limbs come out from the ground. It is fairly early cotton, and one strong point about it is that it is remarkably resistant in the matter of drought. The large farmer mentioned above, writes us: "About ten years ago a man in South Carolina sent me about a pound of Poor Land cotton seed. I experimented one or two years before I ever discovered their real value. The third year after I received these seed I planted them on an acre of land and produced 820 pounds of lint cotton, the next year on the same acre I produced 1,200 pounds of lint, and the next year on the same acre I produced 1,600 pounds of lint cotton. I found out one could make 500 pounds of lint cotton on an acre of ordinary land, and that this cotton stood dry weather better than any cotton I had ever planted."

Alabama Experiment Station describes Poor Land as follows: "The plant is rather low but well limbed. In maturity it is medium early. The bolls are small. The seed are small and mostly greenish." Demand will be heavy this year. One bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10, at \$1.00; 25 to 50, at 90 cents. Get car load prices.

GOLD COIN COTTON—(Short Staple)—Medium boll. Latest addition as an improved prolific cotton. Originated in South Carolina, and is a sport from Excelsior cotton. Name was suggested by the color of the seed, which is a yellowish. Cotton is small size. Yields a large per cent. of lint, running as high as from 40 to 42. Bolls open wide; easily picked. This was the premium cotton at the last Carolina State Fair and in the government Experiment State Farm in Marlboro county, South Carolina, it stood first, and was the most popular cotton grown on the farm. One bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.00; 25 to 50, at 90 cents.

COXE YELLOW BLOOM COTTON—(Short Staple)—A cotton not listed before. Originated in South Carolina, where it is most popular. Originated as a sport. Bloom is entirely different from any other upland cotton, in that it has a yellow bloom. It is exceedingly prolific. Very small black seed, giving a large percentage of lint—from 40 to 42 per cent. Fruits exceedingly close and thick; almost storm proof; medium early; quite easy to pick; medium boll. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.00; 25 to 50, at 90 cents. Get prices on larger amounts.

WORLD'S WONDER COTTON—This cotton has been sensationally advertised and has been brining \$10 a bushel, mostly down in Mississippi and Louisiana. The plant is exceedingly shapely and tall. It is quite an early cotton and probably has some King strain in it. Bolls are medium, something like 70 to the pound. The plant is always heavily fruited with cotton. It is a semi-cluster, and its exceeding prolificness in out-turn has given it recently a great push in the States above mentioned, where it has been largely sold and sensationally advertised in the past year or two. 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.00.

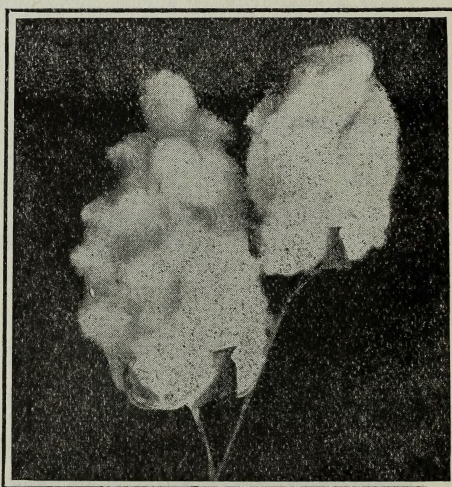
DRAKE'S DEFIANCE COTTON—Originated in Georgia a few years ago. This has been one of the high-priced cottons, actually being sold in pound lots at fancy prices. Short staple, prolific, semi-cluster, small bolls.

Plant tall, short upper limbs; no base limbs, resembling Hardin in shape. Bolls are 92 to a pound of seed cotton. Bolls are blunt and contain more often 5 locks to 4 locks. Seed medium, mostly brownish-white and greenish-white; quite early, but not so early as King's. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.00.

POULNOT COTTON—(Not Pullnot)—(Short Staple)—Named from its North Georgia originator. A semi-cluster variety; bolls medium size—seventy-one to a pound of seed cotton; roundish and often blunt, with four or five locks; has but slight storm resistance; seed medium size; fuzzy, brownish-white and brown with a few deep green seed. Percentage of lint is high. In 3 plot tests at Auburn, Ala., it ranked always in the upper quarter in the list in yield of lint per acre. A promising, prolific variety; medium to late maturity. Georgia Experiment Station reports per acre seed cotton 1,542 pounds; yield of lint, 543 pounds, and seed, 963 pounds. 3½ feet high. Fairly early; 200 pounds picked out by August 29th. One bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at \$1.00; 50 to 100 bushels, at 90 cents.

TEXAS WOOD COTTON—This cotton resembles in shape Peterkin. Bolls are small—73 to the pound. Stalk is quite large and limby; not an early cotton. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.00; 25 to 50 bushels, at 90 cents.

TEXAS OAK COTTON—This is a tall, late cotton; large limbs at the bottom, 79 bolls making 1 pound. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at \$1.00; 25 to 50 bushels, at 90 cents.



BIG BOLL COTTONS.

DONGOLA BIG BOLL—Originated in Georgia. Big boll—50 to the pound. Stands among the late cottons, though at the Georgia Experiment Station, in 1902, 165 pounds per acre was picked out by August 20th. Has medium size white seed. The plant is tall; big boll; semi-cluster; big limbs close together and fruits on limbs, 5 locked. The

lint is 38 to 42 per cent. from the cotton. Stays well in the boll. Large, fancy, scientific farmers in McDuffie, Wilkes and Morgan counties, Georgia, grow it exclusively in large amounts, and like it better than any other cotton and get very fancy prices for the seed. Large farmers average 10 bales per plow; some report $3\frac{1}{2}$ on two acres of land. Large amount of this seed has been exported to Mexico. A big planter writes that he gets one-third more than he ever made before, with Dongola, and would pay \$5.00 a bushel rather than go without. He reports his out-turn at gin 1,260 pounds made a 505-lb bale; and 1,140 pounds made a 470-lb bale. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 for \$5.50; 10 for \$10.00; 25 at 90 cents a bushel.



Dongola Cotton.

SCHLEY'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL—(Short Staple)—A Georgia cotton. Big boll type; 24 per cent. open by September 1st. 60 bolls make 1 pound of seed cotton. Height, 3.38. Originally from Jones' Improved, but re-selected at Georgia Experiment Station for eight years, standing grade at this station during the eight years as follows: 2d, 4th, 7th, 10th, 4th, 2d, 3d. 3d. This cotton now exploited an introduced by Georgia Experiment Station. Its record there for eight years shows it to be a most remarkable cotton. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 for \$5.50; 10 for \$10.00; 25 to 50 at 90 cents a bushel.

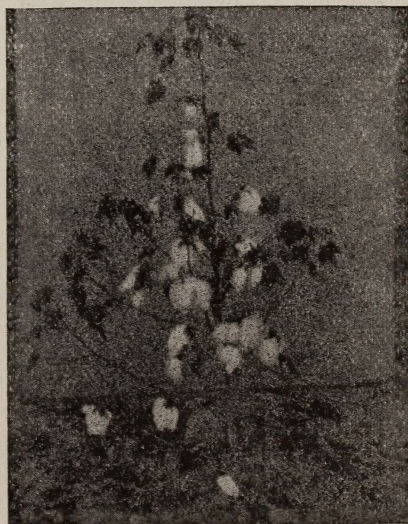
RUSSELL'S BIG BOLL—Hardy, large balled and vigorous growing; yields well; popular with pickers. Stood second in 1900, first in 1901 and 1902, and seventh in 1903 at the Edgecomb farm; second in 1900 and first in 1901; second in 1902 and sixth in 1903 at Red Springs, and third in 1903 at Statesville—all being North Carolina Experiment farm stations. Short staple. Originated in Alabama; extensively grown in Alabama, though a wide favorite; thrifty; easy to pick; 55 bolls weigh 1 pound. Medium late. Rank stalk from 4 to 6 feet high, from which spring near its base two long limbs, upon which the bolls thickly grow. Bolls

large, 4 to 5 locks. Seed are unique in character, being dark green or green-brown. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels, \$5.50; 10 for \$10.00; 25 at 90 cents a bushel.

TRUITT'S BIG BOLL COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in Georgia. Big boll type, 60 to 70 bolls making 1 pound seed cotton. Gins 37 to 39; 23 per cent. open by September 7th. This is a distinctive cotton with its big seed and its big bolls, making gathering easy. Some of the most scientific and best-posted farmers in Georgia grow nothing else. Has received premiums at five expositions. Plants well shaped. Seed large, brown-white, maturity fairly late. At Alabama Experiment Station tests for a 11 years' period Truitt has ranked in respective years 1st, 3d, 2d, 4th, 2d, 9th, 5th, 2d, 24th, 16th, and 14th—a remarkable record. Well known; largely used. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 at \$1.00; 25 at 90 cents.

MEBRANE'S EARLY TRIUMPH BIG BOLL COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in Texas. Big boll; in fact an immense boll, 46 bolls making 1 pound of seed cotton. Earlier than most big boll cottons. About 39 per cent. of lint at the gin. Seed fuzzy, brownish and greenish-white, with some green seeds showing its hybrid character. Storm resistant. This variety has been especially satisfactory in regions infested with the boll weevil, and is there sold in large amounts and at high prices. Its lint percentage is often 40 to 42. This seed was distributed by the Agricultural Department and excited great interest and general approbation in Texas. The demand for this seed will be heavy after this year. We have large growing contracts.

The largest cotton seed wholesale dealers in Texas writes us: "The Mebane Triumph Big Boll Cotton matures just one week later than the King, from seed raised in Texas, but I am under the impression that seed raised in your latitude or further north would mature in this climate equally as early as the King, and the Mebane cotton



Mebane's Early Triumph.

is so far superior to the King in every other feature that I believe it is the coming cotton of the two. I was the first person to introduce the Mebane into South Texas and it is now the most popular cotton we have. It produces 38 to 40 per cent. lint; is easily picked and at the same time is, in a measure, storm proof."

The originator says: "This cotton has a strong, thrifty, deep-rooted stalk that resists drouth well. Has long limbs with short joints. Begins to form bolls near the ground and close to stalk. Bolls are large, mostly five lock. Produces large, well developed bolls at top of stalk and end of limbs to the end of the season. Fifty of the largest bolls make a pound. The cotton stays in well after opening. It is the earliest big boll cotton. 1,800 to 1,500 pounds seed cotton made 500 to 600-lb bales."

One bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10, at \$1.00; 25 to 50, at 90 cents. Get prices on larger amounts.

CULPEPPER'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL—

(Short Staple)—Georgia cotton. A large balled variety. Ranked at North Carolina Experiment Station first in 1900 second in 1901, first in 1902, and third in 1903. Early—15 per cent. out by September 1st. Large sized weed with spreading limbs, well balled and holds its cotton well. It ranked in 1899 first at the Georgia Experiment Station. The bolls contain five locks to the boll. Bolls cling close to the branches; 56 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. Seed large, white and greenish; earlier than most big bolls; prolific; a high record cotton. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 bushels, \$6.25; 10 for \$11.00; 25 at \$1.00; 50 to 100 at 90 cents.

COOK'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL—(Short Staple)—Extra big boll. Originated in 1904 in Georgia. A carefully selected hybrid; 63 bolls make 1 pound of seed cotton. Height, 3.48 inches. Bolls large, round, blunt-pointed, 5 locks, open well; seed medium sized, gray or white tipped, lint upland quality



Cook's.

7-8 to 1 1-8 inches in length. 38 to 40 per cent. lint. Season of maturing quite early; 30 per cent. open by September 1st.

Following is the results of Cook's cotton in different test farms: In 1903 at the Experiment Station of Georgia, it excelled in a contest of 21 varieties, yielding 40 per cent. lint and making in net figures \$10.93 per acre more than any other variety. In 1904 at the same place (Experiment Station of Georgia) it excelled all early varieties. In 1905 at the same place among thirty varieties it stands ahead in net figures \$5.01 more than all others in the test. In the year 1904 at the Agricultural College of Mississippi in a contest of 14 varieties excelled them all in total yield of seed cotton per acre and stood second in yield of lint. Also at the same place in 1905 headed the list. At the McNeal Branch Station, headed the list. In Auburn, Ala., 1904 it excelled all varieties, amount of yield being 39.1. Also in 1905 Cook's stood second at the same place. In North Carolina 1904 at Edgecombe Farm, headed the list among 36 varieties.

Medium early; a persistent bearer; plant's shape resembles Peterkin type. The bolls open well and are easily picked.

Alabama Experiment Station says, "Somewhat more subject to boll rot than many varieties, hence not recommended for low lands where cotton grows very rank." Productiveness, large size bolls and high lint percentage have brought deserved popularity. This cotton in 1908 was inquired more for than any big boll cotton—demand was more than supply. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 at \$1.25; 25 at \$1.00; 50 to 100 at 90 cents.

ROWDEN EARLY BIG BOLL COTTON—

(Short Staple)—It originated in Texas. Big boll, 60 bolls making 1 pound seed cotton. Bolls are pointed. Quite storm resistant. Locks mostly five; hang together and picking with it is quite easy. Lint percentage is above medium; maturity medium; staple medium. It is one of the prime favorite varieties in the boll weevil region of Texas. In field test Alabama Experiment Station it stood fifth in yield of lint among 40 varieties tested. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 at \$1.00. Get prices on larger amounts.

CHRISTOPHER IMPROVED—(Short Staple)

—A comparatively new Georgia cotton. One of the best big boll type cottons, resembling Culpepper. Made in 1905 at Augusta 102 bales on one tract of 106 acres. 60 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. At recent test Alabama Experiment Station of 32 varieties of cotton Christopher stood fifth. Low diffuse, symmetrical growth. Short upper limbs; erect type. Bolls roundish, often blunt; contain 5 more often than 4 locks. Maturity medium. Seed large, fuzzy, mostly brownish-white and a few green seeds. Prolific. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 for \$5.50; 10 for \$10.00; 25 to 50 at 90 cents.

BANCROFT'S HERLONG COTTON—(Im-

proved)—(Short Staple)—Big boll. Originated in Georgia. An old variety—akin to Russell. Good limbed. Bolls large, 45 to 58, and pointed. Seed large and unique, having green seed, some brownish-green. Maturity late. Leaves large. Large numbers of growers are now going back to this old cotton as improved. One party at Augusta made in 1907 20 bales to the plow. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 at \$1.00; 25 at 90 cents.

MORTGAGE LIFTER—(Short Staple)—

Big boll type. 13 per cent. open by Septem-

ber 1st. A Georgia cotton. Much advertised in North Georgia. A highly prolific type, close kin to Jones' Improved Big Boll. One bushel, \$1.25; 5 for \$5.50; 10 for \$10.50; 25 at 90 cents a bushel.

JONES' RE-IMPROVED COTTON—(Short Staple)—A standard big boll variety. A Georgia cotton. A great favorite with the Agricultural Department at Washington; was distributed by them for a long term of years. Large plant, and lint that is exceedingly strong and prized by thread mills. 55 to 60 bolls weigh 1 pound. Seed large, white and brown and greenish-white. Second cotton out of 30 cottons of Georgia Station, as regards size of boll. Medium as to earliness. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels for \$5.50; 10 for \$10.00; 25 at 90 cents a bushel.

BROWN'S NUMBER ONE COTTON—(Short Staple)—Big boll. A Georgia cotton, with lint percentage of 39. Size of bolls 61 to the pound. A tall limbed cotton. Closely allied to Cook's Improved. Has been highly advertised at high prices. Exceedingly prolific. Early—375 pounds out by September 1st. Ranked second at Georgia Experiment Station 1905. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.00.

DRAKE'S CLUSTER COTTON—This is an Alabama cotton. Bolls large, 64 to the pound. Seed are large, fuzzy, mostly brownish-white and greenish-white. Lint medium to length. This is an entirely different cotton from Drake's Defiance. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.25.

BERRY'S BIG BOLL—(Short Staple)—Big boll; 68 seed make 1 pound seed cotton. A Georgia cotton. Well advertised. Medium late. Tall, robust, big white seeds. Georgia Experiment Station reported one year out of 19 varieties Berry's as ranking first in size of boll. 1 bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels, \$5.50;

STICKLAND COTTON—(Short Staple)—56 bolls make 1 pound seed cotton. A new cotton from Alabama. Largely exploited. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 at \$1.25.

TEXAS BUR BIG BOLL—Originated in Texas, but exploited in Georgia. Medium maturity; quite an early cotton for a big boll. 1 bushel, \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.50.

LONG STAPLE COTTONS.

FLORADORA LONG STAPLE—Has been tremendously advertised. A South Carolina cotton. Yields of one to three bales per acre reported from almost every cotton producing State. Rapid, vigorous growth, branching freely and fruiting heavily; matures 15 per cent by September; bolls often five locked. Easily gathered; will not fall out. Common saw gins answer for delinting. 12 bales sometimes made to plow. Many plantations in the South made in 1907 100 or 200 bales on the farm. In 1906, 18½¢ to 19¢ was the usual Augusta price of this lint. In 1907, early in Fall, it brought over 20¢ in Boston, and 100 bales sold in Augusta at 18½¢. The \$100.00 1906 premium offered by the originator was won by a grower with a stalk of 940 bolls (10 pounds of cotton in the seed per stalk). Stalk was 8¼ feet high and branching. 1 bushel, \$1.35; 5 for \$6.00; 10 for \$11.00; 25 for \$25.00.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED LONG STAPLE—(See Cut)—Runs full 1½ to 1¾. Consid-



Allen's Improved Long Staple.

ered by the mills as the most desirable cotton raised in the United States, Sea Island excepted. Comes from the bends of the Mississippi river, where all cotton, long or short, makes extra length. Fall River, Mass., mill recently wrote us concerning this cotton, that it was the best they had ever seen from Mississippi; that it was as long as average Sea Island, and was good enough for thread. Bids on this cotton from Mississippi at the opening of the fall season of 1907 were as high as 35¢ a pound. In Mississippi and Georgia in 1907 line brought 30¢ a pound. 65 bales in October, 1907, sold in Mississippi for 25½¢. We import large numbers of cars from the most intensive grower of Allen's in the bends of the Mississippi, who gets twice the price of short staple for lint. No better Allen's Silk than ours. Price per bushel Augusta: 1 bushel, \$1.35; 5 bushels for \$6.00; 10 bushels for \$11.00; 25 for \$25.00. Can price you car lots loose or sacked f.o.b. Augusta or Mississippi. Ton lots f.o.b. Mississippi, \$50.00.

SUNFLOWER LONG STAPLE—(See Cut)—United States Agricultural Department has introduced and exploited this cotton. Our growings are from their seed. U. S. government says: "Yield fully equal to short staple varieties. For 4 years previous to 1906 brought in Mississippi highest price of any cotton. viz.: 14½¢ to 15½¢ a pound. 19 per cent opened September. Bolls medium, 4 to 5 locked, opening well, but not dropping seed cotton; seeds medium to small, covered with white fuzz; lint fine, strong; length 1½ inches; seasons early."

In Charleston 1906, 30 bales sold for 6½¢ premium. This was ruling price early in fall of 1907. We made this year about Augusta 1½ bales to the acre of Sunflower. Our cut shows stalk 8 feet high, grown at Augusta in 1907, with 150 bolls; 1¼ bales per acre were made. This cotton on rich land needs 5 feet rows. We plant sometimes 2 feet in drill and rows 5 to 6 feet. The

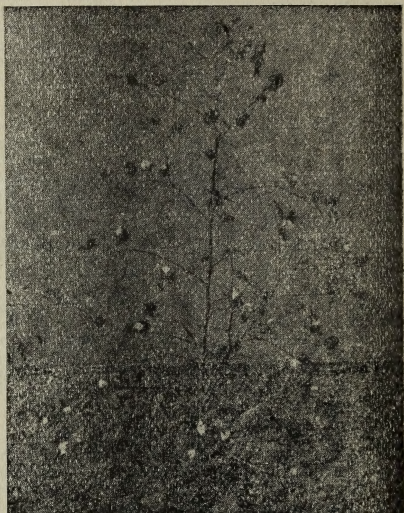
demand for Sunflower has always been greater than supply. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 at \$1.35; 10 for \$12.50; 25 at \$1.10 a bushel.



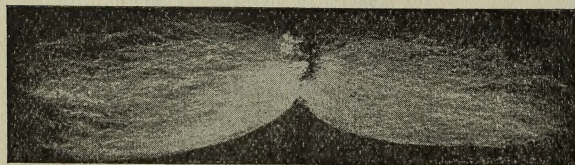
Sunflower Long Staple.

SEA ISLAND COTTON—(See Cut)—42 pounds bushel. Extra long staple; lint $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches. Seed black and lintless. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel to acre in row—5 feet rows, 3 feet drill. The famous Sea Island cottons off the South Carolina-Georgia coasts are known all over the world. We get out seed there. While planted sometimes 75 miles interior, yet seed must come annually from coast or lint is not so long. Roller gin is used, lint slipping the seed. Product of this cotton is usually twenty 350-lb. bales on 25 acres. Tall bush; yield about 30 pounds lint for 100 pounds of seed. This lint usually brings about three times the price of short staple. The lint from which our seed came

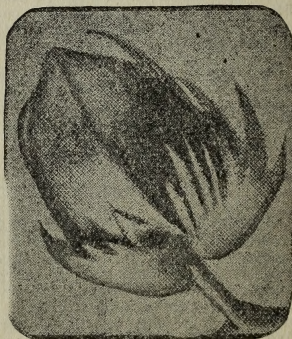
brought this past season 45c a pound, and 55c a pound the year previous, showing its high quality. Highest priced cotton lint in the world. A sample of this lint shown in the city in 1906 proved 2 inches in length, and was declared, by experts, the finest Sea Island lint ever in Augusta. It is almost indistinguishable from silk. In spite of the Sea Island Seed Trust, we offer finest seed, 1 bushel (42 lbs.), \$2.00; 5 bushels, at \$1.90; 10 bushels, at \$1.80; 25 bushels, at \$1.75 per bushel.



Sea Island.



Upland Long Staple.



Cotton Boll (Unopened)